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Anderson Gorecki & Manaras, LLP			EXAMINER	
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P.O BOX 553				
CARLISLE, MA 01741			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/678,703	Applicant(s) HANDFORTH ET AL.	
	Examiner MON CHERI S. DAVENPORT	Art Unit 2462	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 August 2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 8-24 and 27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 8-24 and 27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) ☐ Other: _____ |

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claims 1, 15-24 and 27 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

1. Regarding claims 1, 15-24 and 27, now requiring “first level ad-hoc and second level ad-hoc”. This is subject matter which was not described in the original specification; therefore, new matter. Applicant point out in the Specification pg 8, lines 23-25 and pg. 6 lines 26-29, to read on amend claim language first level ad-hoc and second level ad-hoc. However claim language should be amend as stated in specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. **Claims 1-5, 8-24, and 27** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Garahi et al. (US Patent Publication 2003/0091010) in view of Csapo et al. (US Patent

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Application Publication 2004/0253984) in further in view of Wirbel et al. “ IEEE 802.16 spec could disrupt wireless landscape” hereafter Wirbel et al.

3. Regarding **Claim 1** Garahi et al. discloses a mobile inter-mesh communication point, comprising (*see fig. 3, paragraph [0024], wireless mobile access point*):

a first wireless mesh network port configured to operate utilizing at least one of the IEEE 802.11x standard (*paragraph[0034], lines 7-9, 2 ISM band, the transceivers transmits and receive at any frequency band including 802.11x standards, any frequency band reads on 802.11x standard*)

to participate on a first level ad-hoc wireless mesh network (*see fig. 3, section 134-1, transceiver 1, see paragraph [0037], line 2-3, see [0030], The wired IAP 104, 106 and 108 can also function as access points to the network 100 for user terminals 118 forming an ad-hoc network, the system includes an ad-hoc wireless network*); and

a second wireless mesh network port configured to operate utilizing one least one of the IEEE 802.16x standard (*see paragraph[0034], lines 7-9, the transceivers transmits and receive at any frequency band including 802.16x standards, any frequency band reads on 802.16x standard*)

However Garahi et al. fails to specifically point out a first wireless mesh network port configured to operate utilizing at least one of the IEEE 802.11x standard the first level wireless mesh network being different from the first wireless mesh network and utilized to implement a wireless access network and a second wireless mesh network port configured to operate utilizing one least one of the IEEE 802.16x standard, the second level ad-hoc wireless mesh network

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being utilized to implement a wireless backhaul network, the backhaul network interconnecting the wireless access network with higher bandwidth communication resources, and participate on a second level wireless mesh network as claimed.

Csapo et al. teaches a first wireless mesh network port configured to operate utilizing at least one of the IEEE 802.11x standard the first level wireless mesh network being different from the first wireless mesh network and utilized to implement a wireless access network and a second wireless mesh network port, the second level wireless mesh network being different from the first level ad-hoc wireless mesh network and being utilized to implement a wireless backhaul network, the backhaul network interconnecting the wireless access network with higher bandwidth communication resources, and participate on a second level wireless mesh network (see figure 2, see[0037], lines 1-15, access point includes 802.11 interfaces and a backhaul network to communicate).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Garahi et al.'s invention with Csapo et al.'s invention because Csapo et al.'s invention provides an access point for communicating with mobile stations located in coverage area of an integrated wireless network (see Csapo et al. [0008], lines 1-5).

Garahi et al. in view of Csapo et al. fail to specifically point out 802.16x as a backhaul as claimed.

However Wirbel et al teaches 802.16x as a backhaul (see, paragraph 3, line 1, 802.16a can serve as a backbone for 802.11 hot-spots)

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Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Garahi et al. in view of Csapo et al. with Wirbel et al. because Wirbel et al. states the approval of 802.16a specification for wireless MANs on the 2-11 Ghz range could enable a disruptive change in communications (see Wirbel et al. paragraph 1, lines 1-3).

Regarding **Claim 2** Garahi et al. discloses everything as applied above (*see claim 1*). In addition the mobile inter-mesh communication point includes:

wherein the first wireless mesh network port and the second wireless mesh network port are each part of separate network elements (*see paragraph [0037], line 2-3, separate transceivers and separate antennas*).

Regarding **Claim 3** Garahi et al. discloses everything as applied above (*see claim 2*). In addition the mobile inter-mesh communication point includes:

further comprising a communication link between the separate network elements (*see fig. 3, section 136-1, single processor, paragraph [0037], line 4-5, one single processor connecting the separate network elements*).

Regarding **Claim 4** Garahi et al. discloses everything as applied above (*see claim 1*). In addition the mobile inter-mesh communication point includes:

wherein the first wireless mesh network port and the second wireless mesh network port are part of one network element (*see fig. 3, paragraph [0037], lines 1-5, the network elements are all located on one single board computer control*).

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Regarding **Claim 5** Garahi et al. discloses everything as applied above (*see claim 1*). In addition the mobile inter-mesh communication point includes:

further comprising switching/routing circuitry configured to interconnect said first wireless mesh network port with said second wireless mesh network port to enable data from the backhaul wireless mesh to be routed onto the access wireless mesh network and to enable data from the access wireless mesh network to be routed to the backhaul wireless mesh network(*see fig3. section 136-1, single processor, paragraph[0037], lines 1-5, all network elements are connect to the single processor control computer (which does the switching/routing)*).

Garahi et al. fails to specifically point out enable data from the backhaul wireless mesh to be routed onto the access wireless mesh network and to enable data from the access wireless mesh network to be routed to the backhaul wireless mesh network as claimed.

Csapo et al. teaches enable data from the backhaul wireless mesh to be routed onto the access wireless mesh network and to enable data from the access wireless mesh network to be routed to the backhaul wireless mesh network (see [0037], lines 7-14, the backhaul network to communicate with public switched telephone network or with the internet)

Regarding **Claim 8** Garahi et al. discloses everything as applied above (*see claim 1*). In addition the mobile inter-mesh communication point includes:

further comprising an interface to a DC power supply (*see paragraph [0037], lines 5-7, 12V DC power supply*).

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Regarding **Claim 9** Garahi et al. discloses everything as applied above (*see claim 8*). In addition the mobile inter-mesh communication point includes:

wherein the interface to a DC power supply is configured to receive power from a vehicle power supply (*see paragraph [0037], lines 5-7, 12V DC supply of the vehicle*).

Regarding **Claim 10** Garahi et al. discloses everything as applied above (*see claim 8*). In addition the mobile inter-mesh communication point includes:

further comprising a vehicle (*see paragraph [0037], lines 11-12, mounted in a vehicle, example, city bus*).

Regarding **Claim 11** Garahi et al. discloses everything as applied above (*see claim 1*). In addition the mobile inter-mesh communication point includes:

further comprising a battery (*see paragraph [0037], see lines 5-7, external power supply 12V DC*).

Regarding **Claim 12** Garahi et al. discloses everything as applied above (*see claim 1*). In addition the mobile inter-mesh communication point includes:

further comprising a fuel cell (*see paragraph [0037], see lines 5-7, external power supply 12V DC*).

Regarding **Claim 13** Garahi et al. discloses everything as applied above (*see claim 1*). In addition the mobile inter-mesh communication point includes:

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wherein the inter-mesh communication point is configured to be disposed in a vehicle having a vehicle battery for use in operating the vehicle (*see paragraph [0037], lines 11-12, mounted in a vehicle, example, city bus*), said mobile inter-mesh communication point being connected to said vehicle battery and obtaining power from said battery, the mobile intermesh communication point further comprising a battery discharge controller configured to monitor a battery level of the vehicle battery and to turn off the mobile inter-mesh communication point when the battery level of the vehicle battery drops below a threshold value and the vehicle is turned off. (*See paragraph [0037], lines 5-7, 12V DC supply of the vehicle, which vehicles are equipped with vehicle battery monitoring systems, the communication point will turn off when the battery level is below a threshold point, i.e no longer able to power the access point*).

Regarding **Claim 14** Garahi et al. discloses everything as applied above (*see claim 1*). In addition the mobile inter-mesh communication point includes:

wherein the inter-mesh communication point is disposed in an emergency vehicle(*see paragraph[0037], lines 11-12, mounted in a vehicle, example, emergency vehicle*), and wherein the second wireless mesh network port is configured to prioritize emergency traffic for transmission over the second wireless mesh network (*see paragraph[0039], network includes a gate keeper, which can give priority to the second network*).

Regarding **Claim 15** Garahi et al. discloses a method of providing a dynamically adjusting mesh network topography, comprising:

enabling a first ad-hoc wireless mesh networking level implemented using at least one IEEE 802.11x standard, the first wireless mesh networking level implementing an ad-hoc access

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wireless mesh network (*see fig. 3, section 134-1, transceiver 1, see paragraph [0037], line 2-3) paragraph [0034], lines 7-9, 2 ISM band, the transceivers transmits and receive at any frequency band including 802.11x standards, any frequency band reads on 802.11x standard, , see [0030], The wired IAP 104, 106 and 108 can also function as access points to the network 100 for user terminals 118 forming an ad-hoc network, the system includes an ad-hoc wireless network*);

enabling a mobile inter-mesh communication point to participate in both the first ad-hoc wireless mesh networking level and the second ad-hoc wireless mesh networking level, the first mobile inter-mesh communication point being mobile within each of the first an second ad-hoc wireless mesh networking levels(*see paragraph[0041], lines 2, mobile access point aggregate traffic to the core LAN*) ; and

permitting a first mobile inter-mesh communication point to transmit data between the first ad-hoc wireless mesh networking level and the second ad-hoc wireless mesh networking level (*see paragraph[0038], lines 9-12, the mobile access point utilize a self forming self healing radio access technology, that will allow the first communication point to transmit from a second level to prevent communication connection or loose of data packets, see paragraph[0040], lines 10-14) (see paragraph[0034], lines 7-9, the transceivers transmits and receive at any frequency band including 802.16x standards, any frequency band reads on 802.16x standard)*

However Garahi et al. fails to specifically point out a first ad-hoc wireless mesh networking level implemented using at least one IEEE 802.11x standard and a second ad-hoc

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wireless mesh networking level implemented using at least one IEEE 802.16x standard, enabling a second ad-hoc wireless mesh networking level implemented using at least one IEEE 802.16x standard, the second ad-hoc wireless mesh networking level implementing a backhaul wireless mesh network as claimed.

Csapo et al. teaches a first wireless mesh networking level implemented using at least one IEEE 802.11x standard and a second wireless mesh networking level implemented, enabling a second wireless mesh networking level the second wireless mesh networking level implementing a backhaul wireless mesh network (see figure 2, see[0037], lines 1-15, access point includes 802.11 interface as a backhaul network to communicate, 802.11 first level wireless is different from the second backhaul network, see also [0038],lines 1-2, the access points may transfer data traffic between each other).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Garahi et al.'s invention with Csapo et al.'s invention because Csapo et al.'s invention provides an access point for communicating with mobile stations located in coverage area of an integrated wireless network (see Csapo et al. [0008], lines 1-5).

Garahi et al. in view of Csapo et al. fail to specifically point out 802.16x as a backhaul as claimed.

However Wirbel et al teaches 802.16x as a backhaul (see, paragraph 3, line 1, 802.16a can serve as a backbone for 802.11 hot-spots)

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Garahi et al. in view of Csapo et al. with Wirbel et al. because

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Wirbel et al. states the approval of 802.16a specification for wireless MANs on the 2-11 Ghz range could enable a disruptive change in communications (see Wirbel et al. paragraph 1, lines 1-3).

Regarding **Claim 16** Garahi et al. discloses everything as applied above (*see claim 15*). In addition the method includes:

wherein the first ad-hoc mobile inter-mesh communication point is enabled to participate in the first mesh networking level as a relay point to relay traffic within the ad-hoc access wireless mesh network between other participants in the ad-hoc access wireless mesh network(*see paragraph[0039], line 9-11, mobile access point operate as a router enabling intercommunication between mobile terminal*).

Regarding **Claim 17** Garahi et al. discloses everything as applied above (*see claim 15*). In addition the method includes:

wherein the first ad-hoc wireless mobile inter-mesh communication point is allowed to transmit onto the first mesh networking level while moving(*see paragraph [0042], line 1-3, mobile access points are moving at a relative constant rate*).

Regarding **Claim 18** Garahi et al. discloses everything as applied above (*see claim 15*). In addition the method includes:

further comprising selecting a second mobile inter-mesh communication point when the first mobile inter-mesh communication point moves away from users in the second mesh ad-hoc wireless networking level (*see paragraph [0038], lines 9-12, the mobile access point utilize a*

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self forming self healing radio access technology, that will allow the first communication point to transmit from a second level to prevent communication connection or loose of data packets, see paragraph [0040], lines 10-14).

Regarding **Claim 19** Garahi et al. discloses everything as applied above (*see claim 15*). In addition the method includes:

further comprising establishing policy on the first ad-hoc wireless mesh networking level; and requesting the policy to be implemented by the first mobile inter-mesh communication point (*see paragraph[0039], network includes a gate keeper, which gives policy to the first network*).

Regarding **Claim 20** Garahi et al. discloses everything as applied above (*see claim 15*). In addition the method includes:

further comprising not permitting the first mobile inter-mesh communication point to transmit onto the first ad-hoc wireless mesh networking level data if the first mobile intermesh communication point fails to implement the policy(*see paragraph[0038], lines 9-12, the mobile access point utilize a self forming self healing radio access technology, that will allow the first communication point to transmit from a second level to prevent communication connection or loose of data packets, see paragraph[0040], lines 10-14) .*

Regarding **Claim 21** Garahi et al. discloses everything as applied above (*see claim 15*). In addition the method includes:

further comprising enabling a mobile inter-mesh communication point to transmit a limited amount of self-generated data onto the first ad-hoc wireless mesh network(*see*

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paragraph[0039], line 12-17, mobile access point can used in conjunction with mobile terminals, which will create self generated data).

Regarding **Claim 22** Garahi et al. discloses everything as applied above (*see claim 15*). In addition the method includes:

further comprising selectively activating and deactivating the mobile inter-mesh communication point depending on where the inter-mesh communication point is located within the first ad-hoc wireless mesh network in relation to a traffic density on the first ad-hoc wireless mesh network(*see paragraph[0038], lines 9-12, the mobile access point utilize a self forming self healing radio access technology, that will allow the first communication point to transmit from a second level to prevent communication connection or loose of data packets, see paragraph[0040], lines 10-14).*

Regarding **Claim 23** Garahi et al. discloses everything as applied above (*see claim 15*). In addition the method includes:

further comprising compensating an owner of a vehicle containing the first mobile inter-mesh communication point for permitting the first mobile inter-mesh communication point to transmit data between the first and second ad-hoc wireless mesh networking levels (*see paragraph [0039], line 4-9, the network includes a AAA (authentication/authorization/accounting center, this center will be used to track all accounting including compensation).*

Regarding **Claim 24** Garahi et al. discloses everything as applied above (*see claim 15*). In addition the method includes:

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wherein compensating comprises at least one of:

providing free access to the first ad-hoc wireless mesh networking level; providing reduced fee access to the first ad-hoc wireless mesh networking level; paying based on an amount of traffic handled by the mobile inter-mesh communication point; and crediting an account associated with the mobile inter-mesh communication point(*see paragraph[0039], line 4-9, the network includes a AAA(authentication/authorization/accounting center, compensation features(free access, reduced fee access, and crediting (accounting) are handled by the AAA center).*

Regarding **claim 27** Garahi et al. discloses a vehicle, comprising (*see paragraph [0037], lines 11-12, mounted in a vehicle, example, city bus, see fig. 4, vehicle):*

a mechanical system including a motor and vehicle controls configured to selectively enable the vehicle to move (*see paragraph [0037], lines 11-12, mounted in a vehicle, example, city bus, this is inherent in most vehicles);*

an electrical system (*see paragraph [0037], lines 11-12, mounted in a vehicle, example, city bus, this is inherent in most vehicles);* and

an inter-mesh communication system connected to the electrical system and configured to be mobile in connection with movement of the vehicle, the inter-mesh communication system being further configured to communicate on two orthogonal mesh networks, to communicate on two orthogonal mesh networks, the inter-mesh communication system comprising a first wireless mesh network port configured to operate utilizing at least one of the IEEE 802.11x standard, to participate on a first ad-hoc level wireless mesh network implemented using the at least one

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802.11x standard, the first ad-hoc level wireless mesh network implementing an access network, and a second wireless mesh network port configured to operate; (*see fig. 4, section 146, vehicle and section 132, mobile access point, see paragraph[0025], lines 1-3, mobile access point with two networks are attached to vehicle, (see fig. 3, section 134-1, transceiver 1, and section 138-1, antenna 1, (mesh network one) and section 134-2, transceiver 2, and section 138-2, antenna 2 (mesh network two)) (see paragraph[0034], lines 7-9, the transceivers transmits and receive at any frequency band including 802.16x standards and 802.11x, any frequency band reads on 802.16x standard and 802.11x, see [0030], The wired IAP 104, 106 and 108 can also function as access points to the network 100 for user terminals 118 forming an ad-hoc network, the system includes an ad-hoc wireless network)*

However Garahi et al. fails to specifically point out a first wireless mesh network port configured to operate utilizing at least one of the IEEE 802.11x standard and a second wireless mesh network port configured to operate utilizing one least one of the IEEE 802.16x standard to participate on a second ad-hoc level wireless mesh network implemented using the at least one 802.16x standard, the second ad-hoc level wireless mesh network implementing a backhaul network to interconnect the access network to higher bandwidth communication resources as claimed.

Csapo et al. teaches a first wireless mesh network port configured to operate utilizing at least one of the IEEE 802.11x standard and a second wireless mesh network port to participate on a second level wireless mesh network implemented using the at least one 802.16x standard, the second level wireless mesh network implementing a backhaul network to interconnect the access network to higher bandwidth communication resources (see figure 2, see[0037], lines 1-

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15, access point includes 802.11 interface and a backhaul network to communicate, 802.11 first level wireless is different from the second backhaul network).

Csapo et al. teaches wherein the inter-mesh communication system is active on both the first and second level wireless mesh network at the same time and services to route traffic between the first and second level wireless mesh networks (see [0037], lines 1-14 the access points is capable of communicating with one or more of the BTS by means of CDMA2000, IX/EV/DO, EDGE, WCDMA, or IEEE 802.16)

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Garahi et al.'s invention with Csapo et al.'s invention because Csapo et al.'s invention provides an access point for communicating with mobile stations located in coverage area of an integrated wireless network (see Csapo et al. [0008], lines 1-5).

Garahi et al. in view of Csapo et al. fail to specifically point out 802.16x as a backhaul as claimed.

However Wirbel et al teaches 802.16x as a backhaul (see, paragraph 3, line 1, 802.16a can serve as a backbone for 802.11 hot-spots)

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Garahi et al. in view of Csapo et al. with Wirbel et al. because Wirbel et al. states the approval of 802.16a specification for wireless MANs on the 2-11 Ghz range could enable a disruptive change in communications (see Wirbel et al. paragraph 1, lines 1-3).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed 8/3/2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In the remarks on pgs. 8, 9 and 11 of the amendment, the applicant contends that Garahi does not teach or suggest “two levels of mesh networking and using different wireless mesh networks for the access and backhaul”

Examiner respectfully disagrees Garahi teaches is [0030], that the network system includes an ad-hoc network.

In the remarks on pg. 11 of the amendment, the applicant contends that Garahi, Csapo or Wirbel does not teach or suggest “that the backhaul should be implemented using an ad-hoc wireless mesh network”

Examiner respectfully disagrees Garahi teaches in [0030] that its wireless network system includes ad-hoc nodes. Therefore having an ad-hoc backhaul is obvious when combined with Csapo and Wirbel backhaul network inventions.

In the remarks on pg. 11 of the amendment, the applicant contends that Wirbel does not teach or suggest “the use of 802.16x in a mobile environment”

Examiner respectfully disagrees Wirbel teaches 802.16x as a backhaul and combined with Garahi and Csapo wireless network to teach claim invention.

Conclusion

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MON CHERI S. DAVENPORT whose telephone number is (571)270-1803. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Seema Rao can be reached on 571-272-3174. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Mon Cheri S Davenport/
Examiner, Art Unit 2462
October 14, 2010

/Donald L Mills/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2462